AUGUST 26, 1775. THE NUMBER 1255.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — SUET. in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON and WM. HUNTER, at the POST OFFICE.

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From a late LONDON PAPER.

To LORD NORTH.

MY LORD,

WHILST I feel the deepeſt anguiſh and ſenſibility for the loſs of our hapleſs countrymen, who lately fell in the action with the Americans near Boſton, ſuffer me to entreat you to STAY the SWORD, and ſuſpend any further operations againſt the colonies, until ſome happy conciliating means may be deviſed, ſome fortunate expedient may be hit upon to heel the bleeding wounds, and re-unite us again with that unfortunate and diſtracted country. It is, my Lord, the ſincere wiſh of every true friend of freedom, who are too ſenſibly afflicted, adequately to expreſs their feelings on the above moſt melancholy event.

As a well-wiſher to your Lordſhip and all mankind, I entreat you, from every motive of humanity, to liſten to the dictates of ſound reaſon and policy, and you cannot fail of being convinced of the juſtice and expediency of a meaſure ſo eſſentially requiſite to ſtop the further effuſion of the BLOOD of our COUNTRYMEN, and prevent us from being engaged in all the horrors of a civil and inteſtine war; the bare apprehenſion of which, my Lord, fills me with the moſt poignant anxiety, and makes me dread the impending conſequences, with a torture of mind utterly impoſſible to be deſcribed.

If by thoſe extraordinary exertions, which have often proceeded from people contending for their liberties, or by any of thoſe accidents which have frequently decided the fate of battles and of empires, taking the victory from the ſtrong, and the race from the ſwift, we ſhould be REPULSED, to what a ſtate of humiliation ſhould we be reduced? Such is the inſuperable abſurdity of the meaſure, that whether victors, or vanquiſhed, we are ſure of being ſufferers.

With ties ſo ſtrong to bind us to each other, is it not ſtrange, is it not deplorable, that we ſhould differ? Do they who talk of chaſtiſing our colonies, and reducing them to obedience, conſider how much we hazard when we diſſolve thoſe ties? What are we to ſubſtitute in their place, FORCE and FEAR, which Tacitus wiſely tells us are inſecure reſtraints, and always ſucceeded by inveterate hatred? When theſe conſequences follow from the coercive meaſures we are now purſuing, will the counſellors who have impelled us to them by repreſentations, not, I am ſure, very fair, defend us from their fatal effects?

It is from experience only, my Lord, that men learn wiſdom, but unhappily, ſometimes the injury of the experiment is irretrievable; we have too much reaſon, I think, to apprehend that this will be the event of our preſent conteſt with America.

I acknowledge, I admire the bravery of our troops; what men can do, they will do; but in a country furniſhed with faſtneſſes and defiles without number, intimately known to the enemy you are to combat, where diſcipline is unavailing or embarraſſing, and valour uſeleſs, it requires more than human power to ſucceed to any permanent purpoſe. Heaven forbid that the bravery of ſuch troops as the Engliſh ſhould be ſo vainly, ſo fatally employed; they who remember the fatal overthrow of BRADDOCK by a few Indians in ambuſh, an overthrow incurred by the very diſcipline in which he vainly put his truſt, will be apt to doubt the facility of reducing the colonies by military force; they who reflect that the united aid and efforts of all the colonies were neceſſary to give ſucceſs to our arms in the late war againſt the Canadians, will be ſtill more doubtful of this expedient.

But, my Lord, ſo much having been already ſaid on the ſubject, I will not take up more of your valuable moments, which I am perſuaded muſt now be fully employed; indulge me, however, once more to entreat your moſt ſerious attention to the true intereſt and happineſs of this country, and to the welfare of our brethren in America, ſo ſhall you be revered and eſteemed by all good men, your name deſervedly tranſferred with honour to poſterity, and the tribute of gratitude, affection, and eſteem, be echoed from every quarter of this great and extenſive empire.

MEMENTO.

WATERTOWN, *July* 31.

THERE has been a very heavy Connonade at Roxbury ſince one o'clock this morning. We have not yet heard the particulars. The George tavern is burnt.

Thurſday laſt paſſes were again granted to the inhabitants of Boſton, in conſequence of which a number of perſons have ſince left the town, but they were not permitted to bring their effects.

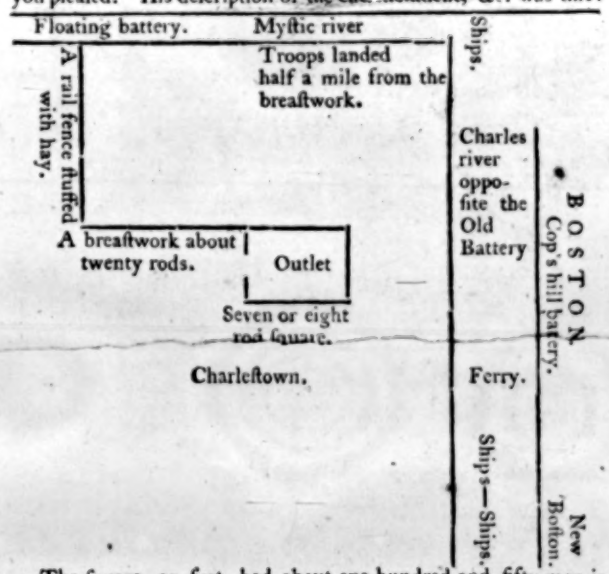
About one o'clock yeſterday morning two priſoners were taken at the enemies outer ſentry at Charleſtown, and brought to head quarters at Cambridge. Juſt as they were taken, a party of 24 were coming to relieve them, but the ſentry making a noiſe diſcovered our people to them, otherwiſe it is probable they would all have fallen into our hands. After mutually diſcharging a few rounds the enemy retreated, it is ſaid with the loſs of 2 or 3 killed or wounded.

Under the London head, in a late paper, is the following paragraph: "When the three general officers kiſſed his Majeſty's "hand, previous to their departure for America, he enjoined "them, in expreſſions the moſt affecting, to let HUMANITY "influence them more than courage, and to avoid an engagement "with thoſe deluded people, if it could be done with ſafety to his "perſon and Crown."-------Gage, Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne, what will ye anſwer to this in the day of impartial "trial?"

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 2.

Another Account of the late Action at BUNKER'S *hill.*

AS to camp news, I was there for the firſt time laſt Saturday. Our people appear hearty and very happy. The great numbers who crowd to view it, and ſee their friends, and the parading of the regiments upon the commons, make a grand appearance. The famous Proſpect hill is juſt by the ſtone houſe, on the left hand as you go to Charleſtown. I believe the regulars will hardly venture out, for they muſt loſe a vaſt many men if they ſhould, and they cannot afford to purchaſe every inch of ground as they did at Charleſtown. The number the regulars loſt, and had wounded, you have ſeen in the account taken from the orderly ſerjeant, which agrees pretty nearly with a variety of accounts we have received from people, who have come here from Boſton, in fiſhing boats. They muſt have ſuffered greatly, for the fire continued with ſmall arms ſixty one minutes, and great part of the time very cloſe fighting. My claſſmate, Col.———, was in the entrenchment, and was wounded in the head and leg. He ſays there was no need of waiting for a chance to fire, for as ſoon as you had loaded, there was always a mark at hand, and as near as you pleaſed. His deſcription of the entrenchment, &c. was this:



The ſquare, or fort, had about one hundred and fifty men in it. The breaſtwork about two hundred. The rail fence ſtuffed with ſtraw four or five hundred. The reaſon why the ſquare was ſo thinly manned on the ſide toward Boſton, was becauſe the fire from Cop's hill poured in ſo thick that there was no living in it. The regulars when they found the fire ſlacked for want of ammunition, puſhed over the walls with their guns in their left hand, and their ſwords in the right, for it was ſuch an unfiniſhed piece of work that they ran over it. Part of them had come round on the ſide next Charleſtown, ſo as to fire on the back of our people, when they began to leave the entrenchment, and it was then we loſt our men. The ſhips and floating batteries prevented any aſſiſtance, or ſupport of conſequence, being given to our men; the fire from Cop's hill ceaſed when that with ſmall arms began, but that from a ſhip off New Boſton killed and raked our men quite up to the Sun tavern. —— thinks there was more than three thouſand of the regulars landed. They advanced in open order, the men often twelve feet apart in the front, but very cloſe after one another in extraordinary deep or long files. As faſt as the front man was ſhot down, the next ſtepped forward into his place; but our men dropt them ſo faſt, they were a long time coming up. It was ſurpriſing how they would ſtep over their dead bodies, as though they had been logs of wood. Their officers, it is ſaid, were obliged to puſh them on behind, notwithſtanding which they once ran and filled ſome of the boats, the fire was ſo hot. One of ———'s Captains told me he fired about thirty five times, and after that threw ſtones. ——— ſays when they puſhed over the breaſtwork, what with the ſmoke and duſt, it was ſo dark in the ſquare that he was obliged to feel about for the outlet, the earth, which they threw up for a breaſtwork, being very dry and looſe, for they had only one of theſe ſhort nights to execute it in.

Extract of a letter from LONDON, *June* 1.

"IT is my indiſpenſable duty to inform my countrymen on your ſide the water, of whatever reſolutions are formed on this ſide injurious to your ſacred rights, that you may be timely on your guard to defeat the pernicious attempts of that implacable and tyrannical Adminiſtration. My intelligence is founded on the beſt information, and therefore full credence ought to be paid to it.

"On the arrival of the news of the defeat and retreat of the detachments under Lord Percy and Col. Smith, this great city was agitated to it's centre. The friends to America rejoiced at the noble victory of the Boſtonians, and it's enemies were abaſhed at their courage, grinning horribly a ghaſtly ſmile, as Milton's devil did in Paradiſe. The news flew rapidly, and ſoon caught the ear of an unwiſe and deluded King. Adminiſtration were alarmed at the unexpected ſucceſs of the provincials, and were at a loſs what lies to fabricate which would deſtroy the force of the qualifications which accompanied the intelligence. Runners were ſent to every part of the city, who were authoriſed to deny the authenticity of the facts; and ſo diſtreſſed was Government that they officially requeſted a ſuſpenſion of belief, until deſpatches were received from General Gage. No advice is received yet from that quarter. In the mean time frequent miniſterial Councils were held, without any concluſive determinations until yeſterday, when his Majeſty preſided at one of them. The King, after having heard the news read, aſked what mode ſhould be purſued to ſupport the dignity of the nation, retrieve the honour of the Britiſh arms, and annihilate the American oppoſition? Lord North replied, that there were 30,000 troops in Quebec and Canada ready to march to Boſton for General Gage's relief; that more men of war ſhould be ſent out, and that the Admiral ſhould have poſitive orders to ſeize proviſion veſſels for the due ſupply of the navy and army. He obſerved, that from the natural formation of the entrance into Boſton, with the precautions taken by the General, there was no apprehenſions of any attack, for, in fact, it could not be ſtormed. Upon this futile opinion, inſtructions were immediately deſpatched to Gage, to order the regulars from Quebec, and to march the militia of Canada, as well as to obtain the neceſſary ſupply of proviſions by ſeizing the American veſſels at ſea, or in the harbours. To facilitate this accurſed plan, the General is to aſſure the officers of the King's determination to promote them, and to ſtimulate the ſoldiers to acts of butchery, their pay is to be encreaſed; to which purpoſe 50,000l. was ſent off laſt night to Boſton.

"The General has poſitive orders to deſtroy the magazines, to ſpike up the cannon, to order the riot act to be read, and to ſet up the King's ſtandard immediately. What infatuation poſſeſſes this nation! You and I, who know the ſtrength of America and the conſolidated union of it's inhabitants, muſt laugh at their threats, and deſpiſe their ſhallow ſchemes. But whilſt they are forming this impracticable plan of extracting 30,000 troops from Canada, they dread the arrival of the packet; becauſe, however they would dupe the credulous inhabitants of England with fallacious contradictions of the facts announced, they cannot help believing that General Gage and his army are even now either cut off, or ignominiouſly conſtrained to retreat into the caſtle, or on board the men of war.

"Such alſo is the terror of Adminiſtration, that they have diſpatched ſome of the nobility and gentry throughout England to contradict the Boſton news, in order to quiet the landed [illegible] the manufacturing cities, and prevent the dreaded effection of the ſtocks. But alas! theſe are temporary, ineffectual expedients; for the next American intelligence will arouſe the ſupine landed and manufacturing intereſt, and a vital ſtab will be given to the funds. This nation has paſſed her meridian ſplendour; America, by her virtue and her numbers, will permanently eſtabliſh her rights, will be the bleſſed means of extirpation of this moſt flagitious Miniſtry, and of eſtabliſhing the Britiſh Throne in wiſdom and clemency.

"This evening ſome of the principal Common Councilmen meet, revive and effectually equip the militia of London, which conſiſt of 8000 men, in order to co-operate with the Americans, in forcing a relinquiſhment of the preſent infernal politics, and in ſupporting conſtitutional liberty throughout the Britiſh dominions."

SPEECH *of the Hon.* TEMPLE LUTTRELL, *in the Houſe of Commons, on the conduct of Adminiſtration with reſpect to American affairs.*

IT is but too viſible, from the raſh meaſures purſued by the Miniſters of your government here in England, and from the temper and ſituation of your American colonies, that a civil war will be inevitable.

Gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe have always held as a favourite propoſition, that protection and obedience are reciprocal duties; and, of courſe, that the withdrawing of the one diſcharges the other. Now, Sir, by theſe bills you are withdrawing your protection to ſome purpoſe; I therefore preſume your colonies are no longer to be treated as rebels, but, whatſoever may be the hazard of battle, will be entitled to the ſame military honours, to the ſame acts of clemency and of grace that are uſually practiſed, according to the modern ſyſtem of war, by every civilized nation in the world. You have a ſtriking example of ſuch a rule of conduct from ancient time, in the moſt flagrant and ſanguinary of all the wars the Romans ever waged: I mean, the war againſt their own countrymen, commonly called the ſocial war; a war that, in many of it's circumſtances, bears ſo cloſe a reſemblance to the preſent unhappy æra in our hiſtory, that I cannot help aſking leave of the Houſe to ſay a few words upon it. The paſſions of mankind, in the aggregate, are, throughout all ages, nearly alike; and the ſame probable events may, in future, be looked for from thoſe cauſes to which they have heretofore been found incidental.

Several confederate Italian provinces (to which courage and induſtry the Roman Republic, in a great meaſure, owed her meridian ſplendour) deſpairing to obtain, by fair means, thoſe privileges to which they had every reaſonable claim, took up arms; they founded a new capital; they conſtituted a Senate to themſelves, and they choſe Conſuls. The maſs of the people of Rome, who ſtedfaſtly maintained thoſe principles, which are the genuine principles of Britiſh Whiggiſm, a devotion to rational liberty, and a ſpirit of reſiſtance to all exorbitant power whereſoever lodged, called aloud for vengeance on their Miniſters and patricians, to whoſe iniquity they aſcribed every impending evil. Sir, a reſolute tribune (and I hope a worthy chief magiſtrate of this metropolis will now take the hint) did impeach the oſtenſible contrivers and managers of ſo unnatural a war. And recollect, Sir, how it ended: The Roman Senate, though aided by their old enemies the Gauls, and by ſome ſcattered factions in the heart of the revoked country, whoſe patriotiſm, like that of certain New Yorkiſts, was not quite proof againſt ſtate artificers and venality. I ſay, Sir, the Roman Senate was at length compelled to cede, with a very bad grace, thoſe terms which ought at firſt, in juſtice, to have been accorded by amicable compact. During this civil conflict was ſpilt the beſt blood of Rome: In leſs than three years,

near 300,000 perſons fell in the field of combat. But there was a ſtill more fatal conſequence; for it was in this ſchool that Marius, Sylla, and other aſpiring leaders, learned their firſt rudiments of deſpotiſm, and familiariſed themſelves to the maſſacre of their fellow ſubjects. That ſword which was unſheathed by order of the Roman Senate, and under the authority of the Roman people, to deprive of the deareſt rights of human nature, their allies, their aſſociates, and brethren, was not returned into it's ſcabbard till Rome herſelf had, at her inmoſt vitals, felt the ſharpneſs of it's edge,

The Generals employed on that occaſion were many of them men of heroic ſentiments, of humane diſpoſitions; they might have ſat for the amiable portraits which a very ſkilful coloniſt here drew of the three officers choſen to undertake a ſimilar taſk on the American continent; they too talked of reluctance, they talked of compaſſion and univerſal philantrophy; at the very hour of encounter they announced themſelves, *neceſſitate hoſtes, voluntate hoſpites*. Yet, Sir, theſe very men, once familiariſed to domeſtic ſlaughter, and to military ſway, could not prevail upon themſelves to ſtop, till they had ſubverted the conſtitution, and totally annihilated the liberties of the whole common wealth. In ſhort, that by this war the Romans were irrecoverably undone. Hence the perpetual dictatorſhip; hence the ſucceeding triumvirs; and, at length, the throne and tyranny of Cæſar. Sir, I contend, that this our *ſocial* war (like the war I have been ſpeaking of) is founded on a laudable reſiſtance to the deſpotiſm of Adminiſtration, ſuſtained by a parliamentary majority, rather than any defection in the Americans at heart from the mother country. The generous natives of England thirſt not after an unjuſt dominion, neither can they look with an eye of malignant jealouſy on their kindred coloniſts, who, ſcarce a century ago, drew, in common with them, one parental breath. Jealouſy is too mean a vice to grow in a ſoil with ſuch exalted virtues as diſtinguiſh a Briton: He ſeeks not the palm of victory, earned at ſo dear a coſt as by the deſtruction or abject ſervitude of millions of his fellow ſubjects; that too for upholding principles which he himſelf ſanctimoniouſly reveres.

The firſt duty of a good citizen is to the public; and to aſſert, that the ſupreme ſovereignty, as to the fundamentals of our conſtitution, be veſted in any form of government whatever, or elſewhere, than with the ſociety at large, is a traitorous doctrine, not merely againſt the Americans, but againſt our own immediate conſtituents here at home. The ſame allegiance that every private individual owes to the eſtates of the Britiſh monarchy, legally eſtabliſhed, do thoſe very eſtates owe to the community in genral, which hath always reſerved to itſelf, and aſſerted, certain original rights of mankind, that it would be rebellion, it would be ſacrilege in us to violate. One of theſe rights (and one of the moſt eſſential) is, that every, the minuteſt of the component parts of this great empire, ſhall be free from diſſoſin of property, unleſs under a direct or effected repreſentation in Parliament.

To force a tax upon your coloniſts, unrepreſented, and univerſally diſſentient, is acting in no better capacity than that of a banditti of robbers. Can our folly and our vanity lead us to flatter ourſelves, that they will be taught by our armaments or commercial interdicts, to own for their liege-lord and tax-maſter, the poſſeſſer of a poor ſilly ſheep-cote on Sallbury Plain? Or that (eccentric as they are with reſpect to this our diſtant and circumſcribed ſphere of the Britiſh iſles) that they will ſtill continue to be cajoled by the abſurd, empty plea of virtual repreſentation? Sir, that word virtual muſt contain in it more myſtic power than the ſacred archtype on Aaron's breaſt plate, before it can be made to work an effect ſo contradictory to reaſon and common ſenſe. The advocates for the coercion of America who have frequent recourſe to your written ſtatutes, and who ſupport their arguments as to the letter of the law, from Seldon, Lord Coke, and other high prerogative authorities, would do well calmly and ſeriouſly to conſider of a paſſage in Monteſquieu's divine ſpirit of laws. I allude, Sir, to a part of his comment on the triumph of the people of Old Spain over the idolatrous Mexicans; neither will it be neceſſary for me to point out to the Houſe where the preciſe analogy lies between the two invaders of that ſouthern continent, and our modern law-makers in the north. "Freemen (ſays he) they made ſlaves, when they made ſlaves free: Inſtead of giving them the religion of peace, they inculcated on their minds a more outrageous ſuperſtition: It were impoſſible for me to enumerate all the good things they might have done; it were impoſſible for me to enumerate all the bad things which they actually did! The end of conqueſt is this: It leaves upon their victors (though marſhalled in the beſt licenſed cauſe) an immenſe arrear of debt to be paid off to human nature." Impious as it may ſeem to arraign the diſpenſations of Providence, I can but lament that deſtiny had placed this fanciful monteſquieu (as he his called by our celebrated penſioned eſſayiſt) [Johnſon] in the preſidency of a foreign Parliament; the individual members of which, ever occupied in *ſacrificing to the graces!* imperceptibly and totally loſt their public conſtitution and liberty. Had, Sir, his lot been caſt in this aſſembly to day, what might not ſo good a man, with his capacity and powers of inſpiration, have effected? He might have ſtaid the uplifted hand of ravage aud oppreſſion; and, though given us too late to prevent Great Britain from madly opening her own veins, he might perhaps have been the means of adminiſtering ſome timely remedy that ſhould ſave her from bleeding to death. But, indeed, after the reception which a very reſpectable member [Mr. Burke] here met with ſome evenings ago, who pleaded the cauſe of juſtice and humanity, with an almoſt ſupernatural force of reaſoning and with every charm of eloquence, we might even diſpair of working the neceſſary reform in this houſe, though an angel from Heaven, with the full attributes of his beatitude, ſhould deſcend among us.

There was a Parliament in the reign of Henry VI. which, on account of the ſeverity of his judgments and proſcriptions againſt certain partiſans of the York family, has gained in our annals the honourable diſtinction of *Parliamentum diabolicum*. Now, Sir, by paſſing ſuch acts as theſe are, ſhall not we lay in a juſt claim to be tranſmitted down to poſterity, if poſſible, under a ſtill more infernal appellation?

I am for rejecting the bill with the deepeſt markes of penitence in us, for having proceeded in it thus far, and with every term of ignominy and abhorrence with reſpect to the wicked principle on which this, and it's fellow edict for butchery and famine (the fiſhery bill) are grounded.

The following is a copy of Mr. Hartley's LETTER *of* REQUISITION *which he had prepared to be ſent to the Governors of the ſeveral colonies, in caſe his motions in the Houſe of Commons, of the 27th of March laſt, had ſucceeded. It is made out according to the uſual and official forms, and upon the model of former letters of requiſition to the colonies. Whenever it has been thought proper to require aids from the colonies, it has been the invariable cuſtom for the Secretary of State to write a circular letter to the Governors of the ſeveral provinces, ſtating the occaſion of the demand, the circumſtances of the caſe, and the neceſſity, importance, or expidiency of the ſervices required, with directions to lay the ſame before the reſpective Aſſemblies,* "to uſe his influence with them, and to "recommend it to them to take theſe matters into their conſide-"ration, and to comply with ſuch reaſonable requiſitions."—— *The American colonies have ever complied moſt cheerfully and liberally with all ſuch reaſonable and conſtitutional requiſitions.*

HIS Majeſty having nothing ſo much at heart, as to ſee every part of his dominions put into a ſtate of ſecurity, both by ſea and land, againſt any attack, or even apprehenſion of attack, from foreign powers, has therefore particularly taken into his conſideration, the neceſſity of keeping up a reſpectable marine eſtabliſhment; as well for the actual protection of the commercial intereſts of Great Britain and America; as to maintain undiminiſhed the power and pre-eminence of the royal flag of Great Britain, and to preſerve that navy, which has in the time of war, carried us triumphant over all our enemies, from falling into neglect or inaction, in the time of peace. The naval power of Great Britain, is more eſpecially neceſſary, for the protection of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, from the ſpecial nature of their caſe; who have indeed each of them, by their reſpective militias, a provincial ſecurity by land, but from the want of a ſimilar eſtabliſhment at ſea, are particularly unguarded on that element. The coloniſts are dependent on the ſecurity of the ſea, not only for their own trade, but likewiſe for that ſupply of Britiſh manufactures, which, if they were under the neceſſity of providing for themſelves, would draw them off from thoſe objects of their colonization, which are more beneficial to them, the poſſeſſing, and bringing into culture, the extenſive and fertile lands of America. It is therefore the peaceable purſuit and enjoyment of all and every one of theſe advantages, for which they are beholden to his Majeſty's royal navy, for protection.

His Majeſty has likewiſe taken into his conſideration, the ſtate of the American colonies, with reſpect to their military defence by land. The glory of all the American conqueſts in the late war, was accompliſhed by the active zeal, and ſtrenuous efforts, of the Britiſh and American arms; in the proſecution of which, his Majeſty has repeatedly had experience, that his faithful and loyal ſubjects of America, have contributed more than their proportion. His Majeſty is therefore well pleaſed, that his American ſubjects ſhould reap, upon the fortunate termination of that war, the advantages of ſecurity moſt peculiarly beneficial to their ſituation. He conſiders this ſecurity, as no more than a juſt and adequate recompence, for the liberality, zeal, and courage of their exertions, in the conqueſt of all thoſe hoſtile provinces, and in the extirpation of all thoſe foreign European intereſts, which had for many years been hovering, with an evil aſpect, over the Britiſh American colonies, and circumſcribing their early growth.

His Majeſty conſiders, that the eſtabliſhment and confirmation of his newly acquired dominions, for the peace, ſafety, and tranquillity of his ancient and loyal colonies, requires the ſame union of mind and meaſures, between all his ſubjects on each ſide of the Atlantic Ocean, by which they were acquired; and that ſuitable and proportionate proviſions ſhould be made, by the reſpective parts of his Majeſty's dominions, according to the intereſt or advantages to each reſpectively reſulting; the ſovereignty, property, and poſſeſſion of the ſaid conquered dominions, being ceded to Great Britain, on the one ſide; and a permanent and peaceable ſecurity, from all foreign enemies, or foreign forces, being the beneficial advantage acquired, and from the time of their conqueſt enjoyed, by the American colonies on the other. His Majeſty therefore on this ſubject conſiders, that in reaſon, by much the greater part of the expences of the eſtabliſhment of the conquered provinces, ſhould fall where the ſovereignty, property, and poſſeſſion, are veſted.

With reſpect to the military defence of his Majeſty's ancient colonies, the ſame plan may be adopted, which has obtained in former times of peace, as no greater ſtanding force need be added to the militias of each province, than was found neceſſary, before the expulſion of all foreign intereſts from North America. Upon conſideration of each of theſe branches requiring ſome military eſtabliſhment, his Majeſty thinks it neceſſary, with the conſent of Parliament, to keep up ſome ſtanding forces in America; as well for the ſecurity of his newly acquired dominions, as to be in readineſs, in caſe any of his ancient colonies ſhould be attacked, to act in conjunction with the militia of any ſuch colony, for the required defence. His Majeſty therefore, upon conſideration of the premiſes, both with reſpect to the neceſſary naval and military eſtabliſhments, thinks it not unreaſonable, to order requiſitions to be made, to the ſeveral Aſſemblies of his loyal colonies in North America, for a ſuitable and voluntary proviſion, for the purpoſes of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the ſaid colonies.

And to make the execution of this matter as convenient, and as ſatisfactory as poſſible, to his ſubjects in America, his Majeſty recommends the mode to the option of the colonies; as it will be equally ſatisfactory to him, if the colonies themſelves will undertake the performance of the ſervices, under his Majeſty's orders, by equipping, arming, and maintaining, a ſuitable number of veſſels, with the proper complement of men, to be under command of ſuch naval officers, as his Majeſty ſhall, from time to time, appoint; and in like manner to levy, clothe, pay, and provide for, ſuch proportion of forces, upon the military eſtabliſhment of America, as ſhall be equitable upon the circumſtances of the caſe, and upon conſideration of the reſpective abilities of each province; ſuch forces to act either ſeparately, or in conjunction with any other of his Majeſty's forces, and to be under the ſupreme command of all ſuch officers, as his Majeſty ſhall think proper to appoint. His Majeſty will order an account to be laid before the ſeveral Aſſemblies, of the naval and military eſtabliſhments, which his Majeſty hereby requires them to furniſh.

His Majeſty is not unmindful, of the many reſtraints and prohibitions which the colonies are under, in reſpect to their commerce and manufactures; and that many of the regulations eſtabliſhed by the authority of the Britiſh Parliament, operate to the ſame effect (though indirectly) as taxes. This is the accepted condition of their emigration, to continue ſubordinate to the Britiſh commerce, and inſtrumental to the ſupport and extenſion of Britiſh manufactures, while they are left at liberty themſelves, to ſpread into the continent of North America. But as many of theſe regulations and reſtraints were formed in old times, when the principles of commerce were perhaps ill underſtood, and as it may be found that many of them are nugatory, or vexatious to the American colonies, without being beneficial to Great Britain; his Majeſty hopes, that an amicable compliance with the abovementioned reaſonable requiſitions, and an offenſible contribution on the part of the colonies, to the general parliamentary ſupply, will pave the way for many relaxations in the articles of commerce. And his Majeſty gives the ſtrongeſt aſſurances to his coloniſts, that he will, at all times, recommend to his Parliament, to reviſe, repeal, explain, amend, and relax, all ſuch reſtraints and prohibitions, as ſhall appear to be frivolous, unjuſt, impolitic, and oppreſſive to the colonies.

It is with great grief that his Majeſty, who is the common father of his people, and views with an equal eye of affection, his ſubjects in every part of his dominions has, of late years obſerved the very unhappy diviſions, which have ſubſiſted between his Britiſh Parliament, and the Aſſemblies of his American ſubjects; and that needleſs and imprudent diſcuſſion of ſpeculative points, from mutual miſapprehenſions, have been converted into anger and animoſities, which threaten the moſt fatal conſequences. His Majeſty is too well acquainted with the natural juſtice and moderation of his Britiſh Parliament, to believe that they could ever entertain the thought, of any known or intended injuſtice or grievance, to their fellow ſubjects in America; and from the many recent and repeated proofs of obedience, loyalty, and affection, from the coloniſts, and of their liberality and diſintereſted zeal for the honour of his Majeſty's arms, which they have freely and cheerfully followed into diſtant climates, after the complete conqueſt of America; he is equally aſſured that his American ſubjects are incapable of being influenced by narrow or ſelfiſh motives. His Majeſty has the fulleſt confidence, in the repeated declarations of his American colonies, who have ſeparately and collectively declared, "That they do ſincerely recognize their "allegiance to his Crown, and all due ſubordination to the Par-"liament of Great Britain; that they ſhall always retain, the "moſt grateful ſenſe of the aſſiſtance and protection, which they "have received; that their lives and fortunes are entirely devoted "to his Majeſty's ſervice, to which, on his royal requiſitions, "they have ever been ready, to contribute to the utmoſt of their "ability." Therefore his Majeſty has the fulleſt dependence "that whenever the exigencies of the ſtate may require it, they "will, as they have heretofore done, cheerfully contribute their "full proportion of men and money." His Majeſty entertains the moſt confident hope, from the upright intentions of both parties, that upon a cool re-conſideration of the original matters in diſpute, which his Majeſty has endeavoured to ſtate upon the grounds of reaſon, with fairneſs and impartiality, all unhappy animoſities and civil diſtractions, will be compoſed upon the ſolid foundations of equity and juſtice; and that all things will be reſtored to that happy ſtate of harmony and mutual affection, which ſubſiſted at the termination of the late glorious war; and that every hoſtile and vindictive act or declaration, which has paſſed from the commencement of theſe unfortunate troubles, will be buried in everlaſting oblivion.

It would be a grievous affliction to his Majeſty, to ſee the courage of his faithful ſubjects, averted to civil diſſentions, and the luſtre of the national arms ſtained with civil blood; to ſee the general peace and tranquillity broken, and invitations thereby thrown out to his enemies, to diſturb the glories of his reign; to ſee the unhappy diviſions of this kingdom againſt itſelf, giving courage to their ſecret reſentments, and tempting them, in an evil hour, to reaſſume thoſe hoſtile purpoſes againſt his Majeſty's dominions, which the united and compacted powers of the whole Houſe of Bourbon, were unable in the late glorious war to accompliſh, againſt the then united and compacted arms of Great Britain and America. His Majeſty's moſt earneſt and moſt anxious wiſhes are, to ſee unanimity reſtored amongſt all his ſubjects, that they may long enjoy in peace, the fruits of thoſe common victories, which have heretofore cemented them in one general cauſe; that living in harmony and brotherly kindneſs one towards another, and in one common obedience to the ſupreme legiſlature, they may join all hands with one heart, to ſupport the dignity of his Crown, the juſt authority of Parliament, the true and combined intereſts of Great Britain and America; and, thus tranſmit to poſterity with everlaſting honour, the united empire of theſe kingdoms.

CAMBRIDGE, *Auguſt* 3.

SOME very late intelligence hath been received at head quarters, this week, from Canada, the ſubſtance of which is, that the Canadians and Indians cannot be perſuaded by Governor Charleton to join his forces, but are determined to be neuter; that there are but 500 regulars in Canada, and near all thoſe ſtationed at St. John's, in order to make a ſtand againſt the provincials expected down the lake; and that conſequently Quebec and Montreal have been left quite bare of troops, except a ſmall guard at each place.

We cannot yet learn that a ſingle tribe of ſavages on this continent have been perſuaded to take up the hatchet againſt the colonies, notwithſtanding the great pains made uſe of by the vile emiſſaries of a *ſavage* Miniſtry for that purpoſe.

Laſt Monday morning, near Charleſtown neck, a warm fire began between our advanced parties and thoſe of the enemy, attended with Canonading from the enemy's works on Bunkers hill. We took two marines priſoners, and killed ſeveral of the regulars, with the loſs of one man, belonging to Marblehead, who was killed with a cannon ball.

Parties of rifle men, together with ſome Indians, are conſtantly harraſſing the enemy's advanced guards, and ſay they have killed ſeveral of the regulars within a day or two paſt. One of the riflers is miſſing, and is ſaid to be taken priſoner.

Laſt Monday morning about 800 men went from Roxbury to the ſpot where the light houſe lately ſtood, where they found 40 of the enemy, twenty eight ſoldiers and twelve tory carpenters and labourers, who were ſent from Boſton to erect a building for fixing up lights. Our people, before they ſurrendered, killed four of them (among whom, it is ſaid, was a Lieutenant) and took the reſt priſoners, being 24 regulars, and the 12 workmen, with the loſs of one man on our ſide. The ſame day the whole number were brought to head quarters in this town, and the day following ſent off to Worceſter.

WORCESTER, *Auguſt* 2. On Thurſday laſt notifications were poſted up in the town of Boſton, the purport of which was to inform all ſuch of the inhabitants as were deſirous of quitting the town, that they might give in their names to the Town Major; great numbers immediately applied and ſeveral have had permiſſion to come out. The reaſon of this permiſſion is owing to the ſcarcity of proviſions, Gage thinking he muſt be obliged to furniſh them out of the King's ſtores, or let them ſtarve. They were not permitted to bring out their effects.

It has been very ſickly in Boſton among the inhabitants and ſoldiery: Of the ſoldiery we hear fifteen or ſixteen have died in a day.

It is confidently aſſerted that Gage is diſmantling caſtle William. Several cannon belonging to that fortreſs have lately been brought to Boſton. Some imagine that the caſtle will be entirely demoliſhed.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 31. By ſome perſons who came in here laſt evening and this morning, from Roxbury, we are told, that the firing was univerſal from all the enemy's works, ſhips, and floating batteries, and that a party of regulars ſallied out of Boſton, forced our advanced centinels to retreat, burned the George tavern; and another houſe and barn, on the Neck; ſeveral of the party took that opportunity to deſert. From Cambridge we have a report, that the enemy under cover of a field of corn, had began an entrenchment, which they carried on ſome time before they were diſcovered, they were attacked by our people with muſketry, and a ſmart firing kept up on both ſides, till the enemy at laſt were obliged to retreat.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 14.

THE Lords Rockingham, Shelburne, and Chatham, and their friends, it is ſaid, intend to erect a monument in Weſtminſter Abbey, to the memory of the Americans who were killed at the battle of Lexington.

The addreſs to the ſoldiers, which has been printed at Cambridge, and diſperſed among the miniſterial troops, has the following endorſement.

Proſpect Hill.	Bunker's Hill.
I. Seven dollars a month.	I. Three pence a day.
II. Freſh proviſions in plenty.	II. Rotten ſalt pork.
III. Health.	III. The ſcurvy.
IV. Freedom, eaſe, affluence, and a good farm.	IV. Slavery, beggary, and want.

A letter from Cape Francois, dated the 22d ult. ſays, "A veſſel is juſt arrived from Dunkirk, in a ſhort paſſage, which informs us there have been great commotions in London, on account of American affairs, and that many thouſands had ſurrounded the palace, inſiſting upon a redreſs of American grievances; but his Majeſty had retreated to Kew.

There is advice from Canada, that Governer Carleton having in vain endeavoured by fair means to engage the Canadians in the ſervice againſt the colonies, he attempted to compel them by force; on which there was an inſurrection of 3000 men to oppoſe that force; and that they did not diſperſe till they received aſſurances that no compulſion ſhould be uſed. It is ſaid they are determined to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality.

Extract of a letter from the camp, dated July 28.

"Within a day or two we have had five deſerters from the advanced poſts of the enemy; two of them are ſenſible honeſt looking fellows, and one that came in this morning is particularly ſo. They have brought a return of the enemy killed and wounded, amounting to 1052. Moſt of the wounded are dead or in a dangerous way. They have had no freſh proviſions ſince the affair of Noddle's Iſland, and are not likely to have any without fighting for it. One of the deſerters went off laſt night, with leave, to Philadelphia; he is a grenadier of the Royal Iriſh.—

The deserters say, that yesterday General Gage surrendered, in the orders of the day, his command of the army to General Howe, and now acts only as civil Governor; that he is lampooned and despised by the whole army; that Howe is much censured for his mode of attack on our lines last month; that their artillery was wretchedly served; and, what is more strange, that all their spare cartridges, which they brought out, were twelve pounders, and they took out only nine pounders cannon; so that, when our people were obliged to quit their lines, the enemy had not one round of artillery: That young Richardson was the first person who mounted our parapet;—you know him well;—he is of the 18th, or Royal Irish. He is dangerously wounded: That their number of effective men is 4000 in Boston, and 2200 on Bunker's hill; that they despair of forcing our lines, but talk of getting round us *if they can*; that 8 sail of transports, and one frigate, are gone to Fisher's island, and other places in the sound, marauding, with 100 men; that they have erected a large bomb battery on Bunker's hill, and, amongst others, two 18 inch French mortars; that our morning gun yesterday threw an 18 pound shot into their entrenchment on the top of Bunker's hill; that the grenadiers of the Royal Welch Fusileers amounted to 40 at the attack last month, and are now reduced to 8 men; that the 52d regiment had 22 grenadiers killed out of 39; that the inhabitants of Boston are ill used, and miserably fed; that they will be soon released, because provisions begin to be scarce; that the army begin to clamour for their pay; there is no cash, and bills will not sell under 50 per cent. discount. The resolution of the Congress against Government bills was wise, and has distressed the enemy exceedingly. The Reading company of rifle-men came in on Tuesday; the rest are hourly expected, and much wanted. We have frequently thrown into their lines, on the wings of the wind at night, hand-bills; and propose to send in a few to-night: These bills are blown into their camp, and get into the hands of their soldiers, without the officers being able to prevent it. Major Bruce complained, at an interview the other day, of such usage. We retorted his decoying our sentries from their posts; two rascals having left us a day or two before, by his or some other officer's means.—We expect they will begin to bombard us in a day or two; they cannot hurt, but benefit us; they will by such means harden our men, and discourage their own: This we have experienced by their bombarding of Roxbury."

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 26.

AT a committee held for Nansemond county, August 18th, 1775, it being reported that Messr. Donaldson and Hamilton, merchants in the town of Suffolk, had intentionally shipped a considerable quantity of provisions to Boston, in the brigantine John, Hugh Kennedy master, contrary to a resolution of the committee of New York, made April 27th, 1775, and acceded to by the several provinces:

The aforesaid Gentlemen appeared, and several depositions and proteits being read, fully convinced this committee that the said Donaldson and Hamilton intended the voyage of the said brig for Antigua, and that it was by the express direction of the Governor, and Captain of the man of war (who had information of her leading with provisions three weeks before she sailed) that the said brig was taken and carried to Boston.

The aforesaid Gentlemen being charged with shipping some hemp and butter, of the 17th of April last, to Henry Lloyd, a Gentleman in Boston:

Resolved, that the said Gentlemen, in so doing, have not violated the association, the said articles being shipped prior to any resolution to the contrary.

By order of the committee.

JOHN GREGORIE, Clerk.

SURRY, AUGUST 22, 1775.

AT a committee held at Surry courthouse, this day: A complaint being lodged by Henry Cook and Joseph Warren, against ROBERT KENNAN, at Cabin Point, factor for Cunningham and Company, for violating the ninth article of the Continental association, by selling salt at an advanced price; the said Kennan being called on by this committee, and appearing, confessed he had acceded to that association, and that he had sold salt within this twelve months last past for 2s. and 2s. 6d. per bushel, and is now selling off the same cargo at 3s.

Resolved, therefore, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the said Kennan has violated the association, and ought to be held up to public censure; and it is recommended to the good people of this county, and others, to break off all intercourse and connection with the said Kennan.

Ordered, that the Clerk of this committe do transmit the above proceedings to the different printers in Williamsburg, and beg they will publish the same in their papers.

JAMES KEE, Clk. Com.

A Committee of Safety for this colony is appointed by the Convention, to be composed of the following Gentlemen, viz. EDMUND PENDLETON, GEORGE MASON, Hon. JOHN PAGE, RICHARD BLAND, THOMAS LUDWELL LEE, PAUL CARRINGTON, DUDLEY DIGGES, WILLIAM CABELL, CARTER BRAXTON, JAMES MERCER, and JOHN TABB,—Esquires.

It is said the Earl of Dunmore has seized upon two vessels at Norfolk, viz. a new ship, just launched, burthen about 400 tons, and a brig; but for what purpose is not certainly known. Perhaps they are intended to be fitted up and manned, in order to assist the men of war and tenders in committing infernal depredations in the rivers, and on the coast. We are told that the owners of the above-mentioned vessels went and demanded a restitution of them; but his Excellency gave no futher satisfaction than by declaring he had orders to procure a number of vessels on charter, for Government service, and assuring the Gentlemen they should be amply paid.

An express from Capt. Wood, which arrived at Richmond a few days ago, brings advice that the Mingo, Wyindot, and Shawanese tribes of Indians appear to be friendly, and have promised to attend the treaty at Pittsburg, the 10th of next month; but that many of the more western and south western tribes seem determined to take up the hatchet against us.

I PROPOSE declining the Business I have some Time past conducted for Messr. *John M'Doual* and Co. of *Glasgow*. SIMON FRASER.

MR. *Simon Fraser* being about to decline the Business carried on by him at this Place, for Account of Messr. *John M'Douall* and Co. of *Glasgow*, all Persons indebted to those Gentlemen, for Dealings with Mr. *Fraser*, and have it not in their Power to pay, are requested to come and settle their Accounts, by granting Bonds for their respective Balances, as soon as convenient for them; and those to whom the store is indebted will have their Accounts adjusted and discharged as soon as possible.——The Business (after the 1st of *October*) will be carried on under my Management.

URBANNA, *August* 20, 1775. BENNETT BROWNE.

WHEREAS *Joseph Goodman* and *Timothy Goodman*, of *Hanover* County, passed a Bond payable to me the 25th Day of *December* 1776, for 100l. current Money, and I have since assigned the said Bond to *Christopher Hutchings* of *Pittsylvania* County: I do, notwithstanding, hereby forewarn the said *Joseph* and *Timothy Goodman* from paying the said Bond to the said *Hutchings*, or any other Person that may take an Assignment from him. (2‖) WILLIAM GOODMAN.

Just come to Hand,

And to be sold by the Subscriber, in *Williamsburg*,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE and coarse Broadcloths, Casimirs, Bath Coating, Wiltons, *&c.* with suitable Trimmings; Silk and Worsted Stuffs, Durants, Callimancoes, black and green Lustring, black and Pink Serge Denim, Hair and Worsted Shags, Velveret, Corderoy; black, green, and Pink Breeches Patterns; brown and white Thread ditto, Silk Macaroni for Jackets and Breeches, black Silk Lasting, Tasseta, Satinet and Princess Stuff, Humhums, Muslins, white and printed Callicoes, Lustrings and Persians, flowered, striped, and plain Gauzes, Gauze Aprons and Handkerchiefs, flowered, striped, and plain Lawns, Lawn Aprons and Handkerchiefs, flowered Muslin Aprons, Patent Net ditto, Lustring and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, white and coloured Sewing Silk, Nuns and coloured Thread, white and brown Stocking ditto, Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk, Thread, and Worsted Hose, Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk, Thread, and Leather Gloves, Men's, Women's, and Children's Shoes, Chair Lace, Beaver and Felt Hats, Leather Breeches, Cloves, Indigo, Pepper, Pimenta, Licorice, Mustard, Jesuits Bark, *Anderson*'s Pills, *Turlington*'s Balsam, *Greenough*'s Tincture, Castile and *Irish* Soap, Train Oil, Paints, Copperas, Allum, Rice, *Madeira* and Port Wine by the Dozen.----Also a few Articles of Jewellery, Millenary, Stationary, Cutlery, Ironmongery, Saddlery, and Crockery Ware.-------The Whole to be sold very cheap for ready Money, by WILLIAM TURNER.

CABIN POINT, *August* 19, 1775.

THIS is to inform the Public, that the Subscriber's FULLING MILL is in Order to full Cloth, which shall be done in the best Manner. Those Gentlemen who may please to favour me with their Work may depend upon my best Endeavours to satisfy them. I also have Weavers that weave Wool, Thread, and Cotton (any Pattern) in the best Manner, and am in Want of three or four more Weavers, to whom I will give proper Encouragement, if they come well recommended.---Those Persons that apply to me for Cloth, or to weave for them, must be punctual in Payment, as I shall keep the Cloth till paid.

I am the Public's most obedient Servant,

1 WILLIAM SIMMONS.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *August* 14, 1775.

MY Wife *Elizabeth* having shamefully neglected, and opprobriously laid aside, the Duties of a Christian and a Wife, in every Respect where the conjugal Ties of Love and mutual Interest are binding, I am constrained to give this public Notice, that I will not be bound by any Contract she may make; and I hereby forewarn all Persons whatever from trusting or crediting her on the Strength of her Connexion with her much abused and injured Husband.

THOMAS CARTER, Jun.

To be SOLD,

AT *Kinsale*, in *Westmoreland* County, on *Monday* the 25th of *September*, the personal Estate of the late Dr. *William Flood*, consisting of a Variety of PLANTATION UTENSILS, HOUSE and KITCHEN FURNITURE, STOCKS of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, about 700 Bushels of very fine clean SALT, and many other useful Articles.——One Hundred Acres of LAND, more or less, will be sold at the same Time, which is extremely well timbered, of a good Quality, and immediately contiguous to a Branch of *Potowmack*, abounding with Fish and Oysters. The Purchasers will have six Months Credit, on giving Bond and approved security. If the Bonds are not punctually discharged when they become due, Interest will be charged from their Dates by the 2 EXECUTORS.

PRINCE EDWARD, *August* 20, 1775.

I intend to leave the Colony soon, for some Time. JOHN GRAHAM.

LOUISA, *August* 26, 1775.

BY late Advice from Messr. *Andrew Anderson* and Company, I am informed, that, in *August* 1773, they shipped for me, on Board of the *Beagle*, Capt. *Robert Muir*, a Bale marked G P, N°. 5, consisting of PLAID and PLAID HOSE. I shall be much obliged to any Person who will give me Intelligence of the same. 2 GEORGE POTTIE.

BY Order of the CONVENTION, will be sold to the highest Bidder, at *Cedar Point* Warehouse, for ready Money, on *Wednesday* the 30th of this Instant (*August*) the TRANSFER TOBACCO, and all the CROP TOBACCO, that has been inspected twelve Months.

TURNER & VAUGHAN.

ALL the TRANSFER TOBACCO on Hand belonging to Warrasqueak *Bay Warehouse, in* Isle *of* Wight, *will be sold on the last Day of this Instant* (August) *at the said Warehouse, by*

1§ WILSON & HODGES.

GLOUCESTER County, *August* 14, 1775.

WHEREAS, by woful Experience, I am convinced, that by my own Misapplication and Inattention to my Affairs, I am reduced almost to Beggary: I therefore request all Persons connected with me, either as Creditor or Debtor, to apply to, and settle with, Mr. *Rowe Wyatt* of this county, who is so kind as to undertake that Business, and whom I have empowered to transact for me in future.

1‖ EDWARD WYATT, Junior.

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of JAMES BALFOUR, *deceased, on* TUESDAY *the 12th of* SEPTEMBER, *on the Premises*,

NINE Hundred and forty ACRES of LAND lying in *Brunswick* County, near *Fontain*'s Creek, being the Land he purchased of *Gray Briggs*. Credit will be allowed till the 1st of *January* 1777 for one Half the Purchase Money, and till *January* 1778 for the other Half, on giving Bond (with approved Security) to carry Interest from the Date if not punctually discharged. ------- All Persons having any Demands against the said Estate are desired to make them known as soon as possible. THOMAS EATON, AUGUSTINE WILLIS, } Executors.

MECKLENBURG, *August* 1, 1775.

I INTEND FOR GREAT BRITAIN immediately. (2‖) ROBERT SPENCE.

PRINCESS ANNE, *July* 27, 1775.

RUN away, last Night, from the Subscriber, in *Princess Anne*, a likely young Negro Fellow, named DANIEL, about 18 Years of Age, short and thick, has small eyes, often smiles when spoke to, and one of his Feet is flatter than the other; had on, when he went away, an Osnabrug Shirt, an old blue coat, and a Pair of black knit Breeches, with Trousers over them. He carried with him two young Negro Boys, viz. JACK and PETER: Jack is about 15 Years old, well set, very artful, has a surly Look, flat Nose, and thick Lips; had on, when he went away, a new dark *Russia* Drab Coat and Breeches with white Metal Buttons, two Shirts, and two white Jackets, though probably may keep on his old blue Jacket and Trousers, which he wore in common. *Peter*, the Property of my Son, is about 16 Years old, taller than *Daniel*, much blacker than the other two, well made, and slow of Speech; had on, when he went away, a black Cloth Jacket, white Breeches, and an Osnabrug Shirt. I imagine they are lurking about *Norfolk*, or gone to *Hampton*, where *Peter* is well acquainted. I forewarn all Masters of Vessels from carrying them out of the Colony; and whoever secures the said NEGROES, so that I may get them again, shall be handsomely rewarded for each, by

EDWARD HACK MOSELEY.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Richmond* Town, about the 18th of *July* last, a SORREL GELDING, 4 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, a large Star in his Forehead, a small Lump on his Back, and a remarkable Cut in his near fore Hoof that will never grow out, paces slow, trots and canters; his Brand (if any) forgot. Forty Shillings will be paid on Delivery of the Horse at *Richmond*, and four Pounds, if stolen, on Conviction of the Thief.

JOHN SKELTON.

HANOVER Town, *August* 21, 1775.

STOLEN from this Place, the 8th of *June* last, a LIGHT GRAY HORSE about 14¼ Hands high, 7 Years old, long bodied, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, paces and canters, and is a remarkable pleasant riding Horse. Whoever will bring him to me shall have 5l. Reward, and 10l. on Conviction of the Thief.

6 THOMAS EVANS.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, near *Monk's Neck* Bridge, *Dinwiddie* County, in *May* last, a BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, 4 Years old last Spring, branded on the near Shoulder R, with a Bob Tail and hanging Mane, a Star in his Forehead, one of his hind Feet white, is a natural Pacer, and had on a Bell fastened on with a Stirrup Leather. Whoever brings the said Horse to me, or to Mr. *Alexander Bissett* in *Petersburg*, shall have 20s. Reward.

2‖ THOMAS REID.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, in the upper End of *Long Creek*, a GRAY MARE about 13 or 14 Years old, 4 Feet 4 Inches high, Middle sized, paces slow, had a Bell on tied with a Leather Strap, and branded on the near Buttock ●. Posted, and appraised to FOUR POUNDS.

NATHANIEL MANSON.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, two GRAY HORSES, *viz.* one of them 9 Years old last Spring, about 4 Feet 10 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock W C, has been worked in a Chair, and has a galled Breast; the other is a very light Gray, about 4 Feet 9 Inches high, about 11 Years old, and has been galled on his Breast with a Harness. They have been shod all-fours, and both pace a little. Posted, and appraised, the former to 15l. and the latter to 10l. RICHARD JONES, Senior.

TAKEN up, in *Prince George*, a BAY HORSE with black Legs, a Star in his Forehead, is crest-fallen, appears to be old, 4 Feet 9 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and branded on the near Shoulder S. Posted, and appraised to 7l.——ALSO a BRIGHT BAY MARE, 4 Feet 5 Inches high, with a drooped Rump, a thorough Pacer, and branded on the near Buttock with a Heart. Posted, and appraised to 8l.

THOMAS EPES.

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, a black and white HEIFER about 3 Years old, marked with a Crop and Slit in each Ear, has now a Calf, which was calved since she came to my Plantation. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 15s.——ALSO a pied HEIFER about 3 Years old, marked with a Swallowfork in the left Ear. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 17s. 6d.

‖ THOMAS FOX.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a DARK BAY MARE about 9 Years old, 4 Feet 7 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock with a Woman's Stirrup, shod before, has some Saddle Spots, half roached Mane and Sprig Tail, a Slit in her Tongue, and a few white Hairs on her Nose. Posted, and appraised to 15l.

JACOB EARLY.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a DARK BAY HORSE about 6 Years old, 4 Feet 9 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock with two Marks resembling Part of a W or M, has some white Hairs in his Mane, he paces slow, and his near fore Foot turns out. Posted, and appraised to 17l. 10s.

‖ WILLIAM ELLIS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 19, 1775.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Public, that she intends to open a DANCING SCHOOL on *Friday* next, for young Ladies; she therefore hopes the Gentlemen and Ladies will be kind enough in sending their Daughters. She flatters herself she shall be able to give entire Satisfaction, as no Care or Pains on her part will be wanting. Her Days for teaching are *Fridays* and *Saturdays*, every Week; the Price 20s. Entrance, and 4l. a Year. The School will be kept at Mr. *Blouet Pasteur*'s. SARAH HALLAM.

HANOVER Town, *August* 10, 1775

I INTEND to leave the Colony for a few Months, and have appointed Mr. *Richard Anderson*, Junior, my Attorney during my Absence. All Persons with whom I am concerned, either as Debtor or Creditor, will very much oblige me by settling their Accounts with me as soon as possible.

THOMAS SIMPSON.

THE Ship *Molly*, *John Cowan* Master, in *James* River, will sail for *London* on or before the 1st of *September* next. (‖

HENRICO, *July* 31, 1775.

RUN away from the Subscriber, the 29th Instant, a likely Negro Man named WILL, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, 30 Years of Age, has a Scar on one Side of his Chin, and on each Thigh, and has lost Part of his great Toe. Whoever delivers him to me, if taken twenty Miles from Home, shall have 20s. Reward, besides what the Law allows.

GEORGE COX.

POETS CORNER.

Pathetic SOLILOQUIES *of a* HIGHWAYMAN.

AH! family forlorn!
The ſport of fortune, famine, and mankind;
Compoſe thy griefs, Louiſa—ſtop thoſe tears?
Cry not ſo piteous—ſpare, Oh! ſpare thy ſire,
Nor quite diſtract thy mother——hapleſs babes!
What ſhall I do? Which ever way I turn
Scenes of inceſſant horrour ſtrike my eye:
Bare barren walls gloom formidably round,
And not a ray of hope is left to cheer;
Sorrowing and ſick, the partner of my fate
Lies on her bed of ſtraw;—beſide her, ſad,
My children dear, cling to her breaſt, and weep;
Or, preſt by hunger, hunt each nook for food,
And, quite exhauſted, climb theſe knees—in vain.
How every aſking eye appeals at once!
Ah! looks too eloquent!—too plainly marked,
Ye aſk for bread—I've no bread to give.
The wants of nature, frugal as ſhe is,
The little calls and comforts which ſupport
From day to day the feeble life of man,
No *more*, alas! thy father can ſupply!——
To me the hand of heaven-born charity
Hard, as the ſeaſon, gripes;— the neighbourhood,
Buſy'd or pleas'd, o'erlook a ſtranger's woe;
Scarce knows the tenant of th' adjoining houſe,
What thin partitions ſhield him from the room
Where poverty hath fix'd her dread abode.
Oh fatal force of ill-timed delicacy,
Which bade us ſtill *conceal* the want extreme,
While yet the decent dreſs remain'd in ſtore,
To viſit my Eugenius *like myſelf*;
Now ſhame, confuſion, memory unite
To drive me from his door.——
——— ——— Ah! cruel man!
Too barbarous Eugenius—this from thee!
Have I not ſcreen'd the from a parent's wrath,
Shar'd in thy tranſports, in thy ſorrows ſhar'd?
Were not our friendſhips in the cradle form'd?
Gain'd they not ſtrength and firmneſs as we grew,
And doſt *thou* ſhift with fortune's veering gale?
Doſt *thou* ſurvey me with the critic's eye,
And ſhun thy friend, becauſe—(Oh bluſh to truth!
Oh ſtain to human ſenſibility!)
Becauſe his tatter'd garments, to the wind
And every paſſenger, more deep betray
Th' extremity ſevere?——Then fare the well!
Quick let me ſeek my homely ſhed again,
Fly from the wretch who triumphs o'er my rags;
On my Louiſa's faithful boſom fall,
Hug to my heart my famiſh'd fondlings round,
Together ſuffer—and together die.——
——— ——— What piles of wealth,
What lords of riches, glitter through each ſtreet!
How thick the toys of faſhion crowd the eye!
The lap of luxury can hold no more;
Fortune ſo rapid rolls the partial ſhower,
That every paſſion ſickens with exceſs,
And nauſeates the banquet meant to charm.——
Yet, what are all theſe golden ſcenes to *me*,—
Theſe ſplendid modiſh ſuperfluities?
What are theſe bright temptations to the *poor*?
Sooner, alas! will PRIDE new gild her coach
Than bid the warming faggot blaze around
The hearth where chill NECESSITY reſides.——
But muſt Louiſa, then—our tender babes—
Muſt *they* untimely ſink into the grave?
Muſt all be victims to a fate ſo ſore?
The world will nothing give but barren frowns:
What then remains?—There ſtands the wretched hut
I dare not enter!—Heaven befriend them all!
What then remains?——The night ſteals on apace,
The ſick moon labours through the mixing clouds:
Yes—that were well—O dire neceſſity!
It muſt be ſo—deſpair, do what thou *wilt*!
——— —— I faint with fear,
With terrour, and fatigue.——This foreſt gloom,
Made gloomier by the deep'ning ſhades of night,
Suits well the ſad diſorders of my ſoul:
The paſſing owl ſhrieks horrible her wail,
And *conſcience* broods o'er her prophetic note;
Light ſprings the hare upon the wither'd leaf,
The rabbit frolicks—and the guilty mind
Starts at the ſound, as at a giant's tread.——
Ah me!—I hear the horſe along the road!—
Forgive me *Providence*!——forgive me *man*!
I tremble through the heart—the clatt'ring hoof
Re-echoes through the wood—the moon appears,
And lights me to *my prey*!———
——— Stop, traveller!———
Behold a being born, like *thee*, to live,
And yet endow'd with fortitude to die,
Were *his* alone the pang of poverty!
But a dear *wife*, now ſtarving far from hence,
Seven hapleſs hungry *children* at her ſide,
A frowning world, and an ungrateful friend,
Urge him to actions which his heart abhors:
Aſſiſt us—ſave us—pity my deſpair,
O'erlook my *fault*, and view me as a *man*.
A fellow mortal ſues to thee for bread,
Invites thy charity—invites thy heart:
Perhaps *thou* art an huſband, and a father:
Think, if *thy* babes, like mine, dejected lay,
And held their little hands to thee for food,
What would'ſt thou have *me* do, wer't thou, like me,
Driven to diſtreſs, like mine.——Oh! then befriend,
Make our ſad cauſe your own:—I aſk no more,
Nor will I *force* what bounty cannot ſpare;
Let me not take, aſſaſſin like, the boon
Which, humbly bending at thy foot, I *beg*.
Ne'er till this night———
———God ſpeed thee on thy way;
May plenty ever ſit within thy houſe;
If thou haſt children, angels guard their ſteps;
Health ſcatter roſes round each little cheek,
And Heaven at laſt reward thy ſoul with bliſs.
He's gone—and left his purſe within my hand!
Thou much-defir'd, thou often ſought in vain;
Sought while the tears were ſwimming in my eye;
Sought, but not found—at length I hold thee *faſt*.
Swift let me fly upon the wings of love,
And bear the bleſſing to my fainting babes;
Then gently take Louiſa in my arms,
And whiſper to the mourner, happier tidings.
———Hark! what noiſe was that?
'Twas the dull bittern, booming o'er my head;
The raven follows her—the duſky air
Thickens each form upon the cheated ſight.
Ha! ſomething ſhot acroſs the way, methinks!
'Tis but the ſhadow of this ſtripling tree
That throws its baby arms as blows the gale.
Each object terrifies guilt's anxious heart,
The robber trembles at———
———What have I ſaid?
Robber!—Well may I ſtart.—O Heaven!
What have I done?
———Shall then Louiſa live on ſpoil!
Shall my poor children eat the bread of *theft*?
And have I, at the peaceful hour of night,
Like ſome malignant thing that prowls the wood,
Have I—a very *felon!*—ſought relief
By means like *theſe*?——And yet the traveller
Gave what I aſk'd, as if in *charity*:
Perhaps his heart, compaſſionately kind,
Gave from an impulſe it could not reſiſt:
Perhaps 'twas fear—leſt *murder* might enſue!
Alas! I bore no arms—no blood I ſought!
How *knew* he that?——Yet ſure he might perceive
The harden'd villain ſpoke not in my air;
Trembling and cold, my hand was join'd with his,
My knees ſhook hard, my feeble accents fail'd,
The *father's—huſband's*—tears bedew'd my face,
And virtue *almoſt* triumph'd o'er deſpair.
Yet ſtrikes the thought ſeverely on my heart,
The deed was foul!—ſoft—Let me pauſe a while:
Again the moon-beam breaks upon the eye,
—Guilt bears me to the ground—I faint—I fall!
The means of food ſhould ſtill be *honeſt* means.
Elſe were it well to *ſtarve!*———
———Cetera deſunt.—

INDIAN *Creek*, Lancaſter *County*, *Auguſt* 1, 1775.

STOLEN from the Subſcribers Landing, on *Wedneſday* the 26th of laſt Month, a PETTIAUGER, built of Pine, between 30 and 32 Feet in Length, and 3 or 4 Feet in Breadth, with 8 Seats of the ſame Sort of Wood, two of which are new. The lower Part of her Gunwale is made of Oak, and the Top of Pine; a Moulding, or Bend, on both Sides, made of Pine. She has been lately coated with Turpentine, both Inſide and out; her Gunwale and Bends are painted black, and between the two ſhe is painted white, with a black Vine round her Quarters; two Hearts (either white or black) painted on her Stern-Piece, which are ſcarcely perceivable. Her Thowl-Blocks are made of Oak, have been much worn, and are now faced with the ſame Sort of Wood, which is almoſt worn through. She is well timbered, and has three Iron Clamps in her Head, one in her Stern, and two in her Bottom, which were dovetailed in, over a Crack on the Inſide of her. Her Stem is faced with Iron, and has an Iron Thimble nailed on it, to fix a Painter to. She rows with four Oars, two of which are carried away with her; alſo a new Rudder, with Iron Pintles on it. Her Stern-Piece is Oak. I have ſome Reaſon to believe ſhe was carried away by a Negro Man belonging to Mr. *William Nutt* of *Northumberland* County, as he was ſeen on my Plantation the Day I loſt her, and is now run away. It is more than probable he will attempt to get to *Norfolk*, where (from a Report that has lately prevailed) he may expect to be harboured and protected. Whoever ſecures the Pettiauger, ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive 40s. Reward, beſides what the Law allows, and 5l. on Conviction of the Thief, —if a white Man THOMAS PINCKARD.

HAMPTON, *Auguſt* 8, 1775.

STRAYED from this Place, on *Thurſday* laſt, the following HORSES: A dark Bay about 14½ Hands high, 8 or 9 Years old, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail; a Blood Bay about 14 Hands high, riſing 6 Years old, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, with a few white Hairs in the End of his Tail; a very bright Bay, riſing 4 Years old, ſuppoſed to be near 15 Hands high, a Blaze Face, his near hind Foot white, full Mane and Tail; and a large light ſorrel Horſe, above 15 Hands high, riſing 6 Years old, with white Feet, a Snip on his Noſe, and full Mane and Tail. Whoever delivers the ſaid Horſes to the Subſcriber, in *Hampton*, ſhall have 3l. Reward, or in Proportion for either of them, beſides reaſonable Charges, paid by CARY MICHELL.

STOLEN from *Williamſburg*, in *June* laſt, a ſmall GRAY HORSE with a Switch Tail, branded on the near Buttock (as well as I recollect) thus .·. He is very well made, about 9 Years old, has a ſmall Dent in his right Hip, which is not plain when ſtanding, but very apparent when pacing, which is very ſlow. I will give 20s. to any Perſon who will either deliver him to Mr. *James Geddy* in *Williamſburg*, or to me in *Peterſburg*. WILLIAM HILL.

KING WILLIAM, *July* 27, 1775.

STOLEN, in the Night of the 20th Inſtant, from the Plantation of *Ralph Wormeley*, Eſq; in this County, a LIGHT BAY HORSE, riſing 4 Years old, 4 Feet 9 Inches high, with a Blaze Face, his left hind Foot white, neither docked nor branded. Alſo a BAY MARE about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock RW, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and has been lately worked in a Plough. Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſe and Mare to me, at the aforeſaid Plantation, or will give ſuch Intelligence that I may get them, ſhall have 20s. Reward if taken up in this County, and 40s. if out thereof. (tf) HARRY GAINES.

☞ There was a SADDLE carried off with the Horſes.

THE Subſcriber being very deſirous of getting out of Debt, without any Dependence on his ungrateful Debtors, propoſes to ſell the pleaſant and healthy Seat of HUNTINGTOUR, near *Appamattox* River, in the lower End of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 Acres of good Land, which produces fine Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, *&c.* The Houſes are new, and the beſt I have ſeen in the county; a larger and better Garden I believe is not in the Colony, and on this Land are ſeveral Hundred Fruit Trees of the beſt Kind, many of which were brought by water to *Richmond* Town above 80 Miles. On this Tract of Land is a large Proportion of exceeding fine Meadow Land, with a Fiſh Pond within three Hundred Yards of the Dwelling-Houſe, ſtored with various Kinds of fine Fiſh, ſufficient for the Uſe of a Family the Year round. In this Neighbourhood is Plenty of excellent Veniſon. The Air is ſo pure that I never knew an Inſtance of any Perſon having the Ague and Fever at *Huntingtour*. I have travelled through the moſt Parts of *Virginia*, and I have not ſeen any Part that I would ſo willingly reſide in as this Neighbourhood. If I ſell this Place, I ſhall live on the Part of this Tract of Land which has been advertiſed for ſome Time paſt. I make no Doubt but *Appamattox* River will be ſoon cleared, and then Wheat will be carried as far as Col. *Baniſter's* Mill, near *Peterſburg*, for 4d. or 5d. *per* Buſhel. I made at this Place 100 Gallons of rich Wine in 1772, and laſt Year (if it had not been for the Froſt) I could have made 5 or 600 Gallons, which Quantity I expect to make this Year.

HUNTINGTOUR would be a pleaſant and ſafe Place for a Gentleman of Fortune to retreat to in the Horrours of a civil War, or in the ſickly Months of many Parts of the Lowlands.

"What is Honour, Grandeur, and Wealth?
"All fleeting, Nothing's without Health!"

I hope any Gentlemen inclinable to purchaſe will viſit the Premiſes this Summer.——I will alſo ſell, very cheap (that is, for about Half the Value) the Tract of rich LAND I have advertiſed in *Albemarle* for ſome Time paſt.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th Inſtant (*July*) two Servant Men, viz. JOHN STAUNTON, an *Engliſhman*, very talkative, by Trade a Wheelwright, pitted with the Smallpox, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with ſhort dark Hair; had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers. —ANDREW M'GILL, a *Scotchman*, by Trade a Blackſmith, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears ſhort dark Hair, of a ſwarthy Complexion; had on a dark blue Cloth Coat and Jacket, Leather Breeches, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers.—I imagine they will endeavour to paſs for Sailors, as from the ſhips of war. I have heard that they were ſeen going towards *North Carolina*, and will give 5l. for each if ſecured in any Gaol.

tf JOHN SHIPHARD.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 5, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, two indented Servants named ROBERT SHAW and ANDREW INGLES, both Natives of *Scotland*, and Bakers by Trade. Each of them had on a Bearſkin Jacket lined with Plaid, Oſnabrug Trouſers, old Shoes, and Half worn Caſtor Hats. Their Bundles conſiſt, as it is ſuppoſed, of two Match Coat Blankets, two Pair of Leather Breeches, two Oſnabrug Shirts, two Check Shirts, and two red Jackets. *Shaw* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a ſwarthy Complexion, dark ſhort friſzled Hair, a long Scar on his right Arm, appears bold, and talks much. *Ingles* is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has ſhort ſtraight Hair, ſwarthy and long featured, has a Scab over his right Eye, his right Leg is ſore, he is fond of Liquor, and talks more in his Country Dialect than *Shaw*.——THOMAS WALSOM, a Convict, about 27 Years of Age, a Barber by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a Laddiſh down Look, brown ſtraight Hair, a little knock-kneed, and a leering Look; had on, and took with him, two white Linen Shirts, an old Drab coloured Cloth Coat, one red and one ſtriped Holland Jacket, one Pair of new Drilling Breeches, one Pair of old Buff coloured Stocking Breeches, one Pair of white and one Pair of white and blue ſpotted Stockings, a new Felt Hat bound with black Ferreting, has a black Silk Handkerchief, and ſome other Things which cannot be deſcribed.——WILLIAM LEE, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, marked with the Smallpox, has a remarkable large Noſe, ſpeaks thick, and is impudent; he took with him a yellow Bull-Dog, with cropped Ears, one Side of his Face white, has a Glaſs Eye, and white Breaſt and Neck, is very fond of going into the Water, and anſwers to the Name of *Turk*. The ſaid *Lee* had a Variety of Clothes, which cannot well be deſcribed. Whoever takes up, and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſhall have the above Reward, or 40s. for each, paid by

JAMES KIRK.
(tf—‖3s.) ROBERT ADAM.
GEORGE PURVIS.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, in *Blandford*, on the 4th of *March* laſt, a dark bay Mare, 7 or 8 Years old, about 14 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, cat-hamm'd, paces naturally, has ſome Saddle Spots on the near Side, and branded WK, or WR, on the near Soulder and Buttock. Alſo a ſmall ſorrel FILLY went away with her, two Years old this Spring, had a Snip on the right Noſtril, but neither docked nor branded. They were ſeen on *Rowanty*, and are imagined to have gone towards *Walker's* Mill, on *Nottoway*, or *Hick's* Ford, on *Meherrin*.——Whoever will bring the ſaid Mares to me ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble.

(tf) DAVID BLACK.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

For SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-Houſe 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouſes quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Foreſt Place whatever. I will give Credit till next *Chriſtmas*, when Poſſeſſion may be had. (tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.

Juſt Publiſhed——Price one Shilling,

The MANUAL EXERCISE

As ordered by his Majeſty in the Year 1764,

WITH

EXPLANATIONS of the Method generally practiſed at Reviews and Field-Days.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

The RULES and ARTICLES ordered by the General Congreſs, to be attended to, and obſerved for the better Government of the *American* Army.

Alſo, juſt publiſhed,——Price one Shilling,

THE

Sentiments of a Foreigner,

On the Diſputes of GREAT BRITAIN with AMERICA.—Tranſlated from the *French*.

Likewiſe——Price fifteen Pence,

A SERMON

On the preſent Situation of AMERICAN Affairs, preached on the 23d of *June* laſt, at the Requeſt of the Officers of the THIRD BATTALION of the City of *Philadelphia*, by WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Provoſt of the College of that City.

*** DIXON *and* HUNTER *will give the beſt Price for any Quantity of clean Linen Rags.*